

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2157

ANSWERED ON:29.11.2016

e-Waste

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Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of electronic waste being generated every year in the country and the steps taken by the Government to reduce the e-waste pollution;
- (b) the total capacity for recycling of e-waste along with the dumped/unrecycled e-waste in the country at present;
- (c) whether the Government regulates the import and export of e-waste under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of import of e-waste along with the names of the country during the last three years and the current year; and
- (e) the efforts being made by the Government to raise the capacity for recycling of e-waste along with the success achieved in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE)

(a) No comprehensive state-wise Inventorization of e-waste generation in the country has been done. However, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2005, estimated 1.46 lakh ton of e-waste generation in the country which was expected to exceed 8 lakh ton by 2012. As per the United Nations University report, "The Global E-Waste Monitor 2014", 17 lakh ton of e-waste generation was reported in the country in 2014.

The Government has comprehensively revised e-waste (Management & handling) Rules, 2011, and notified E-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016 to ensure better management of e-waste in the country. The provisions of this Rule include expanding producer's responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, providing for economic incentives for collection of electronic waste, and other measures to include dedicated responsibility of electronic and electrical product producers for collection and channelizing of electronic waste and simplification in permission process for dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization based on Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board. State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities and to undertake industrial skill development; and put in place measures for safety and health of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities.

(b) There are total 151 registered dismantler/recyclers in the country. The combined capacity of these 151 dismantling /recycling units located in 13 states is 446855 metric ton per annum. There is no available information on dumped/unrecycled e-waste in the country.

(c) & (d) Import and Export of e-waste is regulated under the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 which is notified in supersession of 2008 Rules. Import of e-waste for disposal in the country is prohibited under these rules. Import of e-waste for recycling is regulated through prior approval of the Government. However, no permission has been granted for any such import of e-waste during last five years.

(e) e-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016 provide for multiple measures to facilitate setting up of dismantling / recycling facilities for e-waste. These include simplified procedure of authorization which is now on the basis of Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board, responsibility upon State Governments to earmark and allocate space / shed for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities in the existing and upcoming industrial parks, estate and industrial clusters, to undertake industrial skill development and putting in place measures for safety and health of the workers engaged in e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities. Further, for resource recovery through recycling, Ministry is coordinating with Department of Electronic and Information Technology, which has already undertaken few initiatives such as Research and Development programmes for recycling technology for extraction of precious metals, plastics and glass, up-scaling innovative technologies, demonstrations through pilot plants and technology transfer.
